

WORLD BRIEFS

Danes Cool Slightly to EC Treaty

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — An opinion poll published Sunday confirmed a trend of strong but slipping Danish support for a "yes" vote on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union ahead of a second referendum on the pact May 18.

The poll by the Gallup Institute, published in national daily Berlingske Tidende, showed 47 percent intended to vote "yes" and 25 percent "no," while 28 percent were undecided or would not vote.

The survey, taken from March 12 to 18, was the fourth consecutive Gallup poll to register declining support and increasing indecision among voters since Feb. 7, when 54 percent said they intended to vote "yes" and 25 percent "no," with 21 percent undecided. Danes voted "no" by a 50.7-to-49.3 percent margin to treaty last June 2.

Algiers Sentences 11 More to Die

ALGIERS (AFP) — Interior Minister Mohammed Hardi on Sunday pledged no mercy for "terrorists and criminals" after a special court sentenced 11 Muslim extremists to death for terrorist attacks.

Hostage Crisis Is Settled in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Reuters) — Kidnappers who stormed the Nicaraguan Embassy here freed the last of their 25 hostages unharmed early Sunday in return for a ransom and safe passage.

Red Cross Leaves North Mogadishu

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — The Red Cross has pulled all of its foreign staffers from northern Mogadishu after thieves took \$180,000 at gunpoint, officials said Sunday.

Seoul Sees Renewed Talks With North

SEOUL (Reuters) — North and South Korea could renew talks next month on the nuclear dispute, a senior official said here Sunday. Talks on proposed mutual nuclear inspections broke down in January when North Korea protested Seoul's plan to hold military exercises with Washington.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bangladesh has banned foreigners from entering the country because of the recent bombings in India. Dhaka, preparing to hold a South Asian summit meeting April 10 and 11, apparently declared the ban to avert any security threats during the visit of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao of India. It did not say how long the ban would last.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia, Iran, Lesotho, Puerto Rico, Tajikistan. TUESDAY: Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia. WEDNESDAY: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Benin, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. THURSDAY: Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Malaysia, Mauritius, San Marino, Singapore, Tunisia. FRIDAY: Bangladesh, Malaysia, Mali. SATURDAY: Burma.

Another Victim of Winter: Automatic Teller Machines

DALLAS — A large disruption of automated teller machines in the United States has left bankers struggling to find alternative service for the 1 million card holders affected.

FRANCE: Conservatives to Dominate the Assembly

(Continued from page 1) those just defeated. While traditionally only the first two vote-winners go on to the second round, all candidates who win more than 12.5 percent of the vote on Sunday have a right to do so.

UN Commander Seeking to Unblock Flow of Bosnia Aid

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — General Philippe Morillon sought on Sunday to put together a deal with Serbs and Muslims to get aid flowing again to starving Muslims in eastern Bosnia.

General Morillon, the French commander of United Nations troops in Bosnia, left the headquarters he has set up in Srebrenica for talks with both warring parties after 18 trucks with supplies for the besieged Muslim town were blocked on the Serbian-Bosnian border.

A UN military source in the border town of Mali Zvornik, where the Danish trucks were stranded for a second day, said the French general had talks in the Bosnian Serbian town of Bratunac before driving on to the Muslim stronghold of Tuzla.

Later Sunday, General Morillon said he had won agreement to let Serbs leave Tuzla, a condition for more evacuations from desperate Srebrenica. He has said Bosnian Serbs must allow unconditional access to Srebrenica.

"It is not a question of a bargain," the general said. "I refuse the idea of reciprocity." Instead, he said, the agreement represented the start of "the progressive restoration of the freedom of movement of everybody in the country."

U.S. planes dropped more aid over Srebrenica early Sunday but, for the first time, scattered individual packets rather than pallets to try to prevent starving inhabitants from injury or death in the chaotic scramble for food.

The U.S. European Command in Frankfurt said tests had shown that the new rations, falling slowly because of air pockets in the packaging, could be dropped directly over towns rather than nearby.

General Morillon succeeded Friday in getting a land convoy of food and medicine to Srebrenica for only the third time since war erupted in the former Yugoslav republic last April. The same convoy evacuated nearly 700 emaciated refugees, including some 100 wounded, to Tuzla on Saturday.

Bosnian Serbs accused General Morillon of having violated an agreement by evacuating more than the agreed number of wounded from Srebrenica and threatened to block evacuations if Serbs were not brought out of Tuzla.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said they could not accept any linkage between the supply of aid to besieged settlements and evacuation of Serbs.

General Morillon's intervention in Srebrenica has focused world attention on the plight of the Muslims in eastern Bosnia as the Serbs have tightened their grip on the area.

Sarajevo came under heavy artillery attack on Sunday after two days of relative calm. Serbian artillery fired on the Old Town area and the residential neighborhood of Vratnik at dawn.

Shelling, apparently from Muslim positions, also rained down on the airport, hub of the international relief airlift for the besieged capital, and closed the road leading from it into the city. UN officials said.

Croat Meets Izetbegovic

With the Security Council expected to vote Monday to enforce the ban on military flights over Bosnia, the leader of the country's Croats was pressing the Muslim-led government to accept a UN plan for ending the civil war, Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from the United Nations.

The head of Bosnia's Croatian delegation, Mate Boban, met President Alija Izetbegovic for three hours to urge him to sign a map that would divide the country into 10 largely autonomous provinces.

Bonn Coalition Split on Manning Of Bosnia Flights

BONN — Germany's coalition was deeply divided on Sunday over whether German airmen should stay aboard NATO surveillance planes if the United Nations asks the alliance to enforce a no-flight zone over Bosnia.

Sanctions Starting to Bite

Clinton administration officials said that the recent rash of financial scandals in Belgrade showed that international sanctions were finally taking hold against the Serbian leadership.

Q & A: Diplomacy and Force In Facing the Balkan Conflict

John D. Scanlon, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1985 to 1989, recently returned from Belgrade, where he was Prime Minister Milan Panic's foreign affairs adviser. He spoke with Heather Green about the situation in the Balkans.

Q. Is there a dynamic either in Yugoslavia or around Slobodan Milosevic [the president of Serbia] that makes the expansion of Serbia inevitable? A. I never believe in inevitability. Mr. Milosevic has the legitimate interests of the Serbian people to promote his own political career and his desire to remain in power. I think the world should recognize that the Serbian people do have legitimate interests, especially the right to self-determination for the 3 million Serbs living outside the borders of Serbia and Montenegro.

Q. After your role inside the Yugoslav government, how would you describe its nature? A. The regime is self-serving. It serves the interests of Mr. Milosevic. The regime preaches militant activism and creates an atmosphere of fear to stay in power. el Power is the name of the game. They will hold onto political power as long as they can, whether for another year, another month or another day.

Q. Why did Mr. Panic seek the prime minister-ship? A. He sincerely believed that he could make a difference. He sincerely believed that there was a need for somebody who could offer a peaceful alternative to the Yugoslav people and to the Serbian nation. He had the good fortune to emigrate to the United States, to become successful and wealthy, and he believed that he had a duty and an obligation to try.

Q. Was the effort worthwhile? A. Yes. He brought hope to the Serbian people, he mobilized the best of them in his campaign. As a result of that they still have hope that they will prevail in the end and restore Serbia's good name.

Q. Does the peace settlement in Croatia have a chance of lasting? A. It will stand as long as we in the West want it to stand. It depends on the resolve of the United Nations. I think that it has to last until a permanent arrangement of some kind is established which will permit the Serbs in Croatia to feel sure about their security. It is up to the Croatian government to make them feel comfortable.

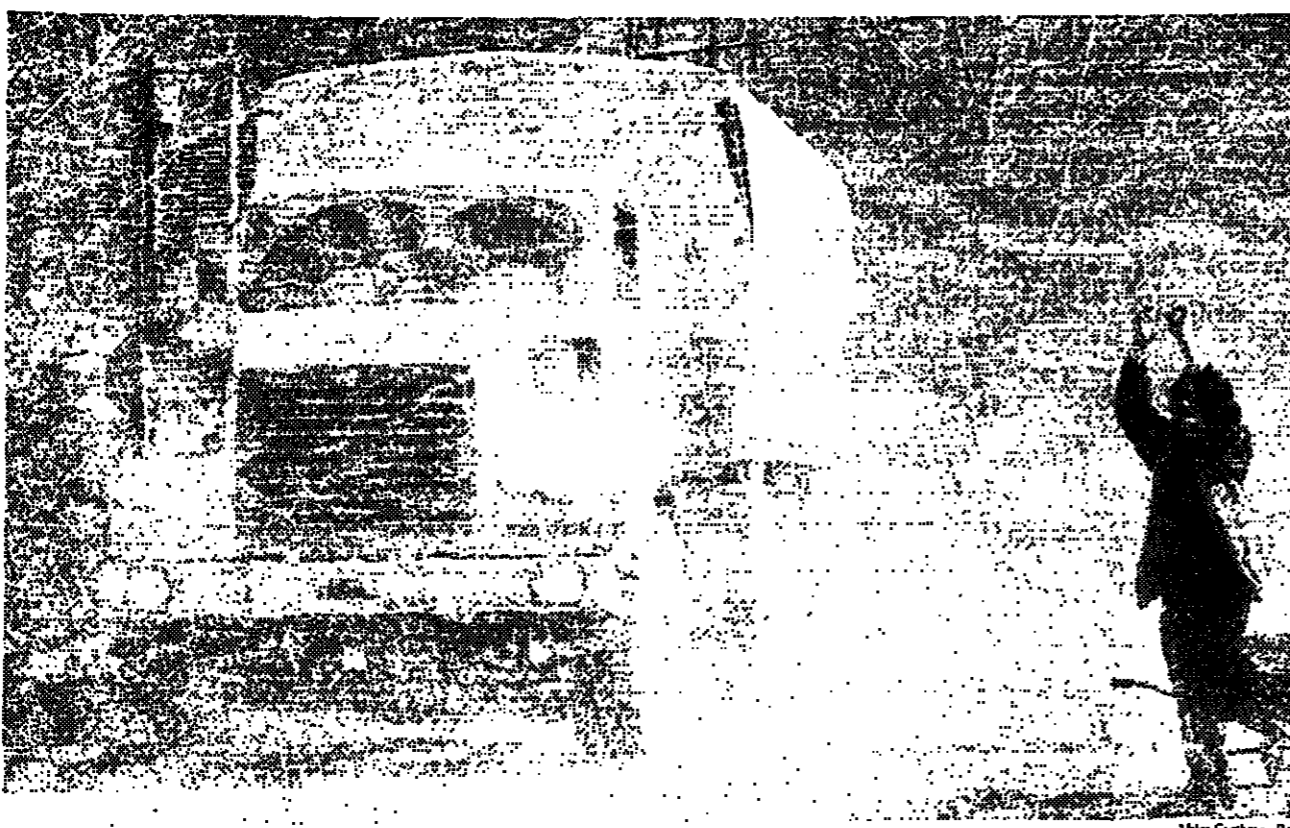
Q. What is the likelihood of the violence spreading to Kosovo or Macedonia? A. That scenario has been somewhat overstated. Mr. Milosevic's regime does not need any additional problems, either within Serbia or in Kosovo, or anywhere else. His own view is that war in the West should establish a relatively strong military presence in Macedonia, with the agreement of the Macedonian government, as a deterrent. The troops should be stationed as close to the border as possible to make it quite clear to Mr. Milosevic that the United Nations would be ready to move.

Q. What is the significance of the U.S. aid drop? A. Very significant in terms of providing the element of hope. It has made it quite clear that the United States is not indifferent to the plight of the people in those enclaves.

Q. What about the UN presence in Bosnia? A. What the United Nations can do depends on the rules of engagement. The UN forces were put in there merely to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. If the rules of engagement restrict your ability to fire when fired upon, it is difficult to establish the kind of credibility that might give greater pause to those who want to continue the hostilities on both sides. You need a much larger UN force plus rules of engagement that make it quite clear that they will return fire with everything they've got.

Q. What policy planning in the West led to the hesitancy on the part of Europe and the U.S. to become involved? A. The main problem was the failure to anticipate the intensity and the brutality of the conflicts. Beyond that, I think that there was a failure of consensus and will on the part of European nations to become actively engaged. If you are going to be engaged militarily it is easier to do it up front, before things get out of control.

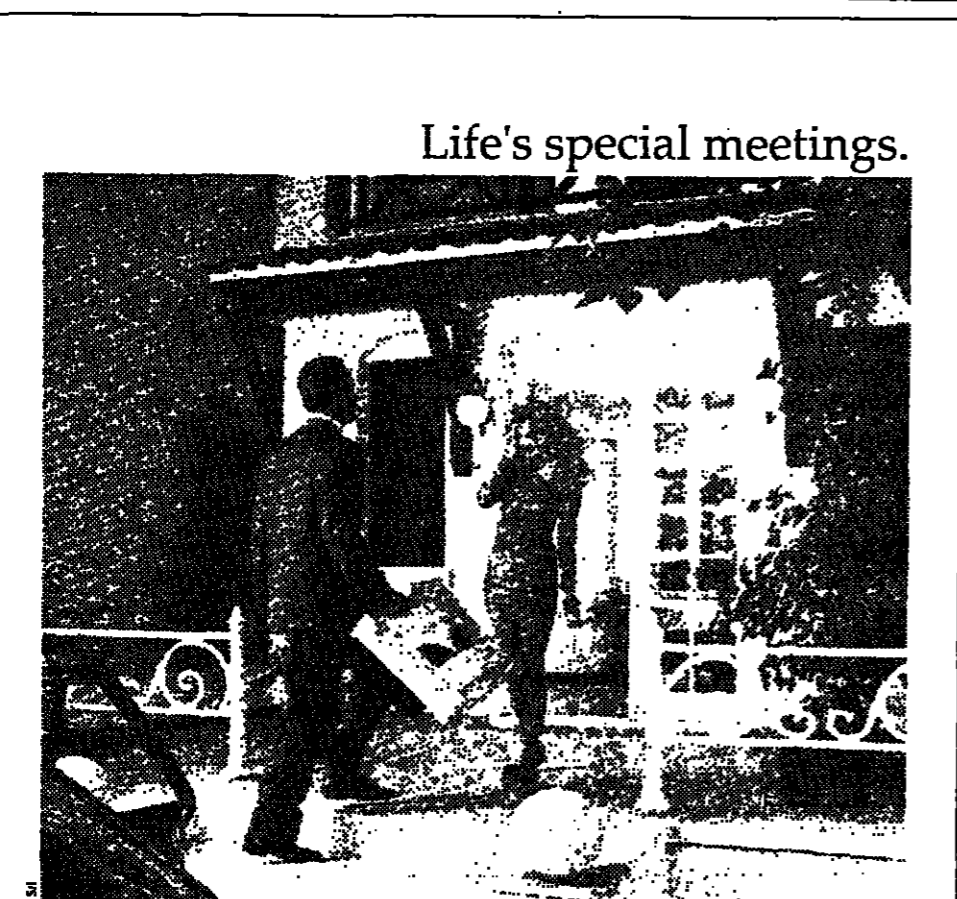
Q. Did the Europeans have the capability to enforce a diplomatic plan? A. Europeans certainly do have enough military force to handle this and they could have if they had acted more firmly and consistently up front and had been more evenhanded. The Europeans were not evenhanded and that undermined their credibility.



A Bosnian Serbian woman whose son was killed shouting curses at UN trucks evacuating women and children from Srebrenica.

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BANKER: Serbs Count Losses

(Continued from page 1) various kinds and illegal currency trading could be afforded to pay such amazing interest rates.

Mr. Vasiljevic, 43, has denied any wrongdoing. He has also accused the Serbian authorities of sabotaging his business through blackmail, promised to repay at least some of his clients and threatened to organize the assassination of various Serbian and Montenegrin leaders.

Now held up in Tel Aviv, Mr. Vasiljevic did not return a telephone call. In an interview there a week ago, he denied that he had absconded with the money.

A lawyer for Yugoslandic, Stevan Protic, said the financial company, which had 19 branches, appeared to have obligations to its clients of at least \$75 million, but that assets in cash and gold amounted to just over \$4 million.

"Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Vasiljevic has started an affair that could have consequences for the security of the country," Mr. Protic said. "People are very embittered, and his repeated broken promises to return and pay have not helped."

Just what caused Mr. Vasiljevic to leave Belgrade is not entirely clear. But he appears to have been prodded into flight by a combination of a financial squeeze, the beginnings of a crackdown by the Milosevic government against organized crime, and an increasingly abysmal economic situation.

Sanctions Starting to Bite

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FIRST 100 DAYS / THE SUPREME COURT STAKES

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton to Visit Hospitalized Father-in-Law

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President Bill Clinton arrived in Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sunday to visit his father-in-law, who was hospitalized after suffering a stroke.

Hugh Rodham, 81, the father of Hillary Rodham Clinton, was in serious condition Sunday at St. Vincent Infirmary Medical Center, said a hospital spokeswoman, Carolyn Lindsey.

Mrs. Clinton and her daughter, Chelsea, had already arrived in Little Rock. Mrs. Clinton's mother, Dorothy Rodham, also was at her husband's side. The Rodhams, originally from Illinois, moved to Little Rock in the late 1980s.

Dr. Susan Santa Cruz, Mr. Rodham's physician, said that he had suffered a stroke Friday. The family requested that no other information about Mr. Rodham's medical history or treatment be released, Ms. Lindsey said. (AP)

Park Service Chief Brokaw? He Says 'No'

WASHINGTON — After thinking about it "very seriously," the NBC News anchor Tom Brokaw has turned down an offer to be director of the National Park Service, which he said was first made two weeks ago by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt.

The "Nightly News" anchor said he finally decided that "the timing just isn't right." He cited the present turmoil at NBC News and his desire to see the news division get back on course before he might think again of changing jobs.

Mr. Brokaw, who has had an interest in the environment since his South Dakota boyhood, said Mr. Babbitt "has known of my specific interest in park policy for some time."

Among other names recently floated for the job have been those of the actor Robert Redford and two former House members, Peter H. Kostmayer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Patsy T. Mink, Democrat of Hawaii. (WP)

Inside White House, a Loose, Hungry Place

WASHINGTON — It's not as if they'd replaced the oil portrait of George Washington in the Cabinet Room with a black velvet rendering of Elvis. And President Clinton was only joking the other night when he said, "We expect our own McDonald's to be completed by fall."

But he did invite an Elvis impersonator into the Oval Office recently. (Actually, it was Mark Alan Stamaty, a cartoonist, who turned up his collar, fluffed out his hair and broke out in an a cappella rendition of "All Shook Up" during a meeting for cartoonists.)

And though they have not had Big Macs yet in the White House mess, the president's minions have ordered that the kitchen stay open after hours to accommodate the work habits of Mr. Clinton and his equally compulsive aides.

In two months, the character of the Clinton White House is becoming clearer. In ways large and small, it reflects the character of Bill Clinton.

It is a loose place, where doors are flung open and top aides wander fairly freely into the Oval Office.

Spontaneity is rampant. After Mr. Stamaty's recent performance, for instance, the president dispatched an aide to his living quarters to retrieve an autographed Elvis tie from his collection, which he then presented to the cartoonist.

Yet the White House has imposed some discipline on a rather undisciplined man. After all, Mr. Clinton lives right upstairs, he's not as late for appointments as he was during the campaign and usually makes it to the Oval Office by 8:30 A.M., an hour after his senior aides start their staff meeting.

He goes upstairs for dinner between 6:30 P.M. and 8 P.M., but often dines back for more work. (Hillary Rodham Clinton has such a feverish schedule that she is rarely spotted with her spouse.)

While he still has a hearty appetite for fried foods, he has on occasion surprised White House staffers with his eating habits.

Once, a steward returned from the White House mess to the president's private dining room with trays for Mr. Clinton and Al Gore, the more svelte vice president.

One had baked swordfish, a dried out baked potato and green beans. The other had the special du jour: the Mexican Fiesta Platter, loaded with tacos, enchiladas, rice and beans.

Mr. Clinton's aides laughed, certain about who had ordered what. But the president had the last laugh. "The truth was that Clinton ate the swordfish," said George Stephanopoulos, the communications director. "I was as surprised as anyone." (NYT)

Perot Plan for Referendum Gets Bad Reviews

WASHINGTON — The nation's leading survey research associations have condemned Ross Perot's planned national "referendum" on political changes as an unreliable and potentially misleading gauge of public opinion.

The National Council on Public Polls said Mr. Perot's mail-in referendum could be "the biggest polling hoax" since the Literary Digest declared Alf Landon the winner against President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1936 election.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research added that Mr. Perot's referendum would not be "a representation of what Americans think."

The former presidential candidate was to announce on national television plans for the "First National Referendum-Government Reform." The centerpiece of this effort is a ballot that will be distributed in magazines and newspapers.

It asks respondents to answer yes-or-no questions, which elicit reactions to various political revisions, including a balanced-budget amendment to the constitution, matching every dollar of new federal taxes with \$2 in federal spending cuts, and the line-item veto for the president.

Participants are instructed to clip out the completed questionnaire and mail it to Mr. Perot's United We Stand America organization, which will tabulate the ballots and report the results.

But survey researchers warn that such clip-out or call-in polls often are highly inaccurate gauges of public sentiment, largely because the people who participate frequently hold very different views from the public as a whole. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Marcia Hale, White House director of scheduling: "There's no such thing as a quick meeting with President Clinton. You wouldn't schedule even a phone call for five minutes because that's just not how he is. It just won't happen." (NYT)

Away From Politics

- Two men and four women, members of the Branch Davidians, left the cult's compound near Waco, Texas, a federal official said. As with other adults previously released from the compound, the six were expected to be detained as material witnesses. The FBI said recent discussions with the cult leader, David Koresh, and the latest releases have bolstered negotiators' hopes that an end to the standoff may come soon.
- Reducing blood cholesterol levels apparently does no harm, according to a new study. A previous study had shown a link between very low blood cholesterol levels and higher death rates. But according to the findings described at a scientific conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico, certain health problems and harmful living habits account for the increased number of deaths — from disease, accidents and suicide — among men with low cholesterol levels.
- NBC News has fired three producers on its "Dateline NBC" program over the staging of a fiery crash involving a General Motors truck, according to a network official.
- The reinstatement of a homosexual sailor has proven disruptive, U.S. Navy Captain Gregory Markwell contends in court. "His reinstatement has struck a discordant note with the troops," Captain Markwell said in the deposition in the case of Keith Meinhold. Mr. Meinhold had been discharged after he announced that he was a homosexual.
- Every kick and baton blow used on Rodney G. King was reasonable and necessary to arrest him and may have protected him from more serious harm. Sergeant Charles L. Duke, a highly decorated Los Angeles police sergeant, testified in the trial of four officers accused of violating Mr. King's civil rights. Sergeant Duke praised Officers Lawrence M. Powell and Timothy E. Wind for their handling of the situation. He said their actions may even have saved Mr. King from being killed.
- Eight high school students in the Los Angeles suburb of Lakewood have been arrested, accused of raping or molesting girls as young as 10 in a gang competition to accumulate "points" for sexual conquest. The Los Angeles police said that the incidents went back at least five months and that scores of victims might have been involved. (NYT, AP, WP, LAT)

A Chance to Change the Court

A Persuasive Liberal Is Clinton's Best Bet

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than two decades, the Supreme Court has been on a conservative march, and Justice Byron R. White has been in step. He has opposed abortion and, in most cases, affirmative action; he has taken a frugal approach to freedom of speech, favored a "low wall" of separation between church and state, and been tough on criminal defendants.

If President Bill Clinton named a liberal to the court, it could break the conservative grip and move the court toward more guarantees for individual rights, greater access to abortion and constitutional protection for homosexuals.

Justice White's replacement could bring a distinct change in voting patterns. The court now has seven generally conservative justices and two comparatively liberal ones. In recent opinions, three of the conservatives have taken small steps from the right in decisions marked by soul-searching and doubt.

On the hot issues of the day, such as abortion and school prayer, the court has split, 5 to 4, with Justice White in the minority opposing a reaffirmation of *Roe v. Wade* on abortion rights and urging a greater government role in religion.

Justice White announced Friday that he would retire at the end of the current term in June or July. A more liberal nominee could shore up abortion rights and stop the effort to lower the wall of separation between church and state, as well as become a swing vote to strengthen defendants' rights in criminal cases.

While Mr. Clinton has said he will seek a liberal voice, he has done little to hint at a specific nominee. He has vowed to name someone who supports abortion rights and who reads the protections of the Bill of Rights more broadly than the current majority. He also has said repeatedly that he wants more diversity on the bench, suggesting a woman or a representative of an ethnic minority.

Yet the way for Mr. Clinton to have the greatest influence is to find someone who would work with the

wavering justices — Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony M. Kennedy and David H. Souter — rather than be only a guaranteed liberal vote. With only two consistently liberal justices on the court, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens, the addition of someone with a liberal voice but no power of persuasion will not substantially change the court's conservative dominance.

For Mr. Clinton the stakes are high, politically and substantively. Justice White is the last remaining Democratic appointee on the court. Two successive Republican presidents have remade the high court and the lower federal bench, resulting in a narrower reading of the constitution and a preference for governmental authority over individual liberties.

Since 1969, when Richard Nixon appointed Warren E. Burger to be chief justice, the court has been moving to the right. After four Nixon appointments to the high court, Jimmy Carter had none. Ronald Reagan and George Bush, between them, named five new justices and elevated Justice William H. Rehnquist to chief justice.

In the judicial context, "conservative" generally means that courts will not decide social problems that are traditionally the province of legislators. The "liberal" approach connotes a willingness to read more broadly the constitutional guarantees, beyond the policies of elected lawmakers.

The latter approach is commonly associated with the tenure of Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953-69), under whom the court strengthened the rights of criminal defendants and enhanced the concept of equal protection for minorities, notably in the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ended the "separate-but-equal" approach to schools and began desegregation.

Even into Mr. Burger's term as chief justice (1969-86), the court interpreted the constitution to allow affirmative action and make abortion legal nationwide.

Under Chief Justice Rehnquist, the court not only has been traditionally conservative but also has become more activist, willing to overturn precedent and go beyond the legal issue directly before the court for a more socially conservative consequence.



STRONGER PACE — Defense Secretary Les Aspin leaving Georgetown Hospital in Washington after having received a pacemaker to control his heartbeat. He was to be back at work on Monday.

Is U.S. Environmental Policy Long Overdue for a Cleanup?

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A generation after the United States responded to polluted streams and filthy air with the world's first comprehensive strategy to protect the environment, many scientists, economists and government officials have reached the dismaying conclusion that much of America's environmental program has gone seriously awry.

These experts say that in the last 15 years environmental policy has too often evolved largely in reaction to popular panics, not in response to sound scientific analyses of which environmental hazards present the greatest risks.

As a result, many scientists and public health specialists say, billions of dollars are wasted each year in battling problems that are no longer considered especially dangerous, leaving little money for others that cause far more harm.

In the first wave of the modern environmental movement, starting about 30 years ago, the focus was on broad efforts to eliminate the most visible pollution pouring from smokestacks and sewer pipes — programs with clear goals that had obvious benefits.

A second wave began in the late 1970s, with a new strategy intended to limit visible pollution further — and to begin attacking invisible threats from toxic substances.

To that end, state and federal governments began writing sweeping environmental laws, some of which included strict regulations to ensure that certain toxic compounds were not present in air, water or the ground at levels that did not exceed a few parts per billion, concentrations that could be measured with only the most sophisticated equipment.

The result was a tangle of regulations that the Environmental Protection Agency estimates cost more than \$140 billion a year, roughly \$100 billion spent by industry and \$40 billion by government.

But what is now becoming apparent, some scientists and public health specialists say, is that some of these laws — written in reaction to popular concerns about toxic waste dumps or asbestos in the schools, as examples — were based on little if any sound research about the true nature of the threat. Since 1980, for instance, thousands of regulations were written to restrict compounds that had caused cancer in rats or mice, even though these animal studies often fail to predict how the compounds might affect humans.

And with rare exceptions, Congress approved new laws without subjecting them even to rudimentary cost-benefit analyses. One reason was that during the 1980s, when the economy seemed healthier, there was far less pressure on Congress to consider the cost of environmental policy.

Now an administration intent on strengthening environmental policy is settling into office when competition for financial resources is keen. At the same time, a wealth of research shows that some of the nation's environmental protection efforts are excessively costly and devoted to the wrong problems.

This view is the vanguard of a new, third wave of environmentalism that is sweeping America. It began in the late 1980s among farmers, homeowners and others who were upset largely by the growing cost of regulations that did not appear to bring any measurable benefits.

Corporate executives had long been making similar arguments, which had gone unheeded, even during 12 years of Republican rule, because often they were seen as interested only in saving money.

Richard J. Mahoney, chairman and chief executive of Monsanto, the chemical company, said the nation may start listening to industry now.

"People want to know, even with the environment, what we are getting for our money," he said. "The most positive thing since the election is that we are beginning to recognize that we do have finite resources, and one must make choices."

But leaders of the nation's conservation organizations believe the new view is misguided.

"We don't need a new paradigm," said David D. Doniger, a senior lawyer with the Natural Resources Defense Council. "For 35 years, the policy of the government has been that when there is uncertainty about a threat it is better to be safe than sorry. When you are operating at the limits of what science knows, the big mistake would be to underestimate the real danger and leave people unprotected."

Still, in the last few years the wave has moved into universities, city halls, state capitols and even to the highest levels of the Environmental Protection Administration, whose Science Advisory Board in 1990 concluded that environmental laws "are more reflective of public perceptions of risk than of scientific understanding of risk."

President Bill Clinton is clearly aware of this view. As governor of Arkansas, he continually complained as a federal toxic waste cleanup project in Jacksonville drew \$25 million in state, federal and private money. State officials said nearly a decade of work had produced little more than piles of technical documents, exorbitant legal bills and public discord.

To be sure, some of the \$140 billion the nation is spending this year pays for environmental programs that are indisputably useful. For example, few experts question the value of spending roughly \$3 billion each year on new sewage treatment plants. Many, however, question the wisdom of spending billions of dollars to protect people from traces of toxic compounds.

The new school of thought has blossomed as policymakers confront such planetary threats as global warming, ozone depletion and deforestation, in which the consequences of wrong action are much greater. Unless the nation rethinks its approach to environmental protection, some experts say, the United States could repeat its mistakes.

"Does it make sense to spend millions of dollars cleaning up a site that only has a tenth of an ounce of contamination?" asked Dr. Richard Goodwin, a private environmental engineer in Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, who has overseen more than 20 toxic waste cleanups. "I say no. All we're doing in most cases is throwing money at a problem without improving public health or the environment."

Reagan Hid Salvador Abuses, Files Show

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration knew more than it publicly disclosed about some of the worst human-rights abuses in El Salvador's civil war and withheld the information from Congress, declassified cables and interviews with former government officials indicate.

Charges that Reagan officials, and to a lesser extent the Carter and Bush administrations, may have covered up evidence of abuses to win congressional approval of about \$6 billion in aid were revived with the release of a UN-sponsored report documenting widespread human-rights violations by the Salvadoran military.

In Congress, plans are under way to investigate the testimony of dozens of U.S. officials during the past decade to determine whether, in their zeal to save Central America from Soviet influence, they misled lawmakers about what they knew.

A number of formerly classified diplomatic and intelligence documents obtained by The New York Times show that U.S. officials knew far more about the workings of far-right death squads than they told Congress or the American people.

For example, even as senior officials were denying that Salvadoran troops trained by the United States had massacred peasants at El Mozote in December 1981, a U.S. Embassy officer interviewed a refugee couple who said they had seen dozens of bodies at the hamlet.

The papers show that while Reagan officials were debunking evidence gathered by the Carter administration apparently linking Roberto d'Aubuisson, a far-right politician, to the slaying of the archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, in 1980, President Ronald Reagan's own ambassador sent a cable describing Mr. d'Aubuisson's presence at a meeting where the murder plot was planned.

In the case of the murders of four American churchwomen in 1980, a cable from Ambassador Robert E. White to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expressed incredulity that the administration had complimented the ruling military junta in El Salvador for its investigation of the deaths.

The Salvadoran military "protects its own, ignoring, suppressing," covering up abuses, according to a November 1981 Pentagon report signed by Brigadier General Fred Wornat and declassified last month. "Unabated terror from the right and continued tolerance of institutional violence could dangerously erode popular support to the point wherein the Armed Force would be viewed not as the protector of society, but as an army of occupation," the report concluded.

Reagan and Bush administration officials justified their policy in El Salvador as a lesser evil compared with the alternative of allowing a victory by Marxist guerrillas. And they point out that the policy ultimately brought peace and restored democracy to the country.

"Let them go have bearings," Elliott Abrams, a senior State Department official in the Reagan administration dealing with Latin America and human rights, said after hearing of plans in Congress for an investigation. "This is an allegation that the entire top rank of the Foreign Service is filled with liars. It is a reprehensible McCarthyite charge."

But Mr. White, the Carter administration's ambassador in 1980 and 1981, said: "The Salvadoran military knew that we knew, and they knew when we covered up the truth, it was a clear signal that, at a minimum, we tolerated this."

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6 Are Slain In Strife in Occupied Territories

Reuters
JERUSALEM — Two Israeli soldiers died in ambushes, and troops shot four Palestinians to death in a weekend of deepening violence in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After a cabinet meeting Sunday, the government announced it would increase protection for Israelis, both in the occupied territories and inside Israel.

The regular police force of 18,000 will be increased by 2,000 to 20,000, Israeli radio reported. Most extra police will be deployed along the line separating Israel from the occupied territories and inside the West Bank and Gaza.

The government said it would tighten entry into Israel of Arab workers and urged Israelis to stop employing the poorly paid Palestinians.

It called on Israelis to volunteer for the Civil Guard and promised steps to protect Jewish settlers in occupied areas.

Israeli troops shot and killed two Palestinians, including a boy of 12, in the Gaza Strip town of Khan Yunis after Arabs fired at an army observation post, wounding a soldier. The army said another six Palestinians were wounded.

Arabs said that 12 Palestinians were wounded by army fire in the congested Gaza Strip.

The deaths on Sunday followed the killing Saturday of two Palestinians and two ambushes of Israeli troops — the deadliest attacks on soldiers since the Islamic extremist movement Hamas killed three soldiers Dec. 17, prompting Israel to deport 415 alleged Muslim activists to Lebanon.

Guns later fired on a military patrol near the Jewish settlement of Ariel in the West Bank, killing one soldier and wounding two others, the army said.

All four Palestinians killed on Saturday and Sunday were in Khan Yunis, a Gaza town and refugee camp that has been a hotbed of protest to the deportations.

Israelis have killed 66 Arabs, seven in Khan Yunis in the previous five days, since Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expelled the 415 Palestinians. Arabs have killed 12 Israelis over the same period.

Egypt Wants Retrial Of Radical Sheikh

The Associated Press
CAIRO — Egypt on Sunday ordered the retrial of a radical Muslim cleric whose followers have been charged in the World Trade Center bombing, and barred his wife and four of his children from leaving the country.

The Egyptian government has accused Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman of escalating Muslim extremist violence against the police and foreign tourists in Egypt. The attacks have killed 152 people and wounded more than 230 in just over a year.

Iraq Rejects U.S. Data on War Crimes

Agence France-Press
BAGHDAD — Iraq said Sunday that it rejected a U.S. report accusing its troops of war crimes during their seven-month occupation of Kuwait, saying the charges were designed to keep Baghdad under United Nations sanctions.

The daily Al-Thawra, which speaks for the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, said the U.S. report contained "distortions and lies."

It said the Pentagon report was aimed at "justifying maintenance of the unfair embargo" imposed on Iraq four days after its Aug. 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait.

The report was submitted to the United Nations as part of an effort to document Iraqi war crimes. Its publication came ahead of a UN Security Council debate, conducted every 60 days, on whether to maintain the sanctions.

A Wide Range of Abuses
 The Pentagon report asserted that Iraq committed serious war crimes by abusing all of the prisoners of war it captured, torturing and killing Kurds and damaging the environment by releasing oil into the Gulf and destroying Kuwaiti oil wells. Michael R. Gordon of The New York Times reported from Washington.

The report was prepared by the U.S. Army and based on intelligence and operational reports, and interviews and debriefings of prisoners of war and hostages by teams of military lawyers.

The blind sheikh has appealed an order that he be deported from the United States, where he has lived for nearly three years.

The Egyptian government said Sunday that it planned to retry him and 46 of his followers on April 6 on charges that include attempting to kill a police officer, assaulting individuals and public property, possessing illegal weapons and participating in an anti-government demonstration on April 7, 1989.

Sheikh Rahman was acquitted of the charges in 1990 because of lack of evidence and discrepancies in witness accounts. But a retrial is possible under emergency law because President Hosni Mubarak did not approve the court's verdict.

Two of Mr. Rahman's followers in New Jersey have been arrested in connection with the World Trade Center bombing in New York last month, in which six people were killed and more than 1,000 injured.

Despite its claims, Egypt has not asked for Mr. Rahman's extradition.

An immigration judge in New Jersey has ruled that Mr. Rahman can be deported from the United States because he did not disclose on his permanent residency application that he was a polygamist and that he was convicted of falsifying a check in Egypt in 1987. An appeal has been filed.

AMERICAN TOPICS

On-Call Researchers Are Seldom Stumped

The telephone research room at the Brooklyn Public Library, with a staff of four full-time researchers and one part-time librarian, runs 24 hours a day and fields 2,000 questions a week. It has dug up answers on everything from the size of a heart pacemaker (it's about as big as a 25-cent coin and weighs less than an ounce) to what a jolaker is (in the Tennessee mountains, it's a male suitor).

"We get a lot of calls about language, like what words in English end in g-r-y beside angry and hungry," Martin Dooley, director of the service, told The New York Times. "There is puggly, an Indian turban, and aggy, an African glass bead."

A lot of people want to know the names of the seven deadly sins (anger, covetousness, envy, gluttony, lust, pride and sloth) and of the reindeer in "The Night Before Christmas" (Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, Vixen, Comet, Cupid, Donner and Blitzen). Also how to say Happy Birthday, Merry Christmas or Happy Easter in various languages. Mr. Dooley said the service manages to dig up answers to about 90 percent of the questions it gets.

About People

Dewi Sukarno, 52, widow of the former Indonesian president, has just completed a 36-day jail sentence in Aspen, Colorado, for slashing a socialite's face at a party. She must leave the United States by next month because the conviction violated her immigration status. Mrs. Sukarno said she was so well treated in jail that "I will treasure it the rest of my life. I liked it immediately from the first day."

Short Takes

How many Iraqi soldiers were killed in Operation Desert Storm? Unofficial estimates have ranged from as few as 1,500 to as many as 100,000. "I have no idea," Dick Cheney, the former secretary of defense, recently said on CNN.

General Powell and I made it clear at the outset that we were not going to engage in the body count exercise that got everybody in so much trouble in Vietnam, he said, referring to Colin L. Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. "So we refused to ever estimate Iraqi casualties. We had no information on Iraqi casualties, that would probably be the most accurate we could get. But they've never put out any information. We simply don't know. Anybody's free to offer any estimate they want."

In 1965, just after the U.S. surgeon general issued his report that



UNEASY TRUCE — Abraham Hirschfeld, the New York Post's publisher, kissing Pete Hamill, whom he had fired as editor in chief but then agreed to retain, at least until another bankruptcy court hearing on April 2. Judge Francis G. Conrad declared Mr. Hirschfeld the paper's sole owner but left open the possibility that it could be sold — either by him or by creditors and court.

smoking is dangerous to health, 30 percent of doctors smoked, compared to 42.5 percent of the U.S. general public. Today, the numbers have dropped to 10 percent of doctors, according to the American Medical Association, and 25 percent of the general public.

To nobody's surprise, a survey by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia found that fraternity and sorority members drink more alcohol than their classmates: students at four-year

colleges drink more than those at community colleges, and binge drinkers have lower grade-point averages than other students.

Doing Good: Just 12 years ago Eugene M. Lang, a wealthy white businessman, visited his old inner-city school, now mostly black, in New York, and on the spur of the moment pledged to pay for college educations for any of the 61 students arrayed before him if they made it through high school. Today his I Have a Dream Foun-

ation has more than 11,000 children enrolled in 155 projects in 48 cities in 27 states. So far his own program at his old school has produced 6 college graduates, with 30 others attending college. • The New York Lawyers' Fund for Client Security, which reimburses the victims of crooked lawyers, has paid out \$29 million to 2,200 defrauded clients in its 11-year history.

Arthur Higbee

IRA Says It Planted Bombs That Killed Boy In Northern England

The Associated Press
DUBLIN — The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility Sunday for two bombs that exploded in a northern English town, killing a 4-year-old boy and injuring 56 people.

The IRA said in a statement that it had given advance warning that the bombs would explode in central Warrington, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of London. But the police said a man phoned a crisis line about 30 minutes before the blasts saying bombs had been planted in Liverpool, 15 miles away.

Commander David Tucker, the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist unit, said Sunday that the two bombs each contained about 225 grams of explosives, probably the plastic explosive Semtex. He said they had been planted in garbage cans sometime Saturday morning, hours before the blasts.

The bombs sent shrapnel ripping through a street thronged with people, many shopping for Mother's Day, which Britain celebrated Sunday.

"If you can think of anything more callous and calculated to cause outrage than to plant bombs in crowded town centers at that time of day with that number of children milling about — it's appalling," Commander Tucker said.

Detective Superintendent Les Lee of the Cheshire Constabulary said the bombs were "compatible" with previous IRA bombs on the British mainland.

The IRA has stepped up its bomb attacks in Britain in the past year as a high-profile part of its campaign against British rule of Northern Ireland.

The police identified the 4-year-old boy who was killed as Jonathan Ball of Warrington. Of the 56 wounded, 5 were in serious condition on Sunday.

The IRA bombed a natural-gas works in Warrington on Feb. 26 and shot a police officer. Two Irishmen were arrested shortly afterward and face charges for those attacks. The police have speculated that Saturday's bomb attack was in retaliation for the arrests.

Mohammed Junejo, 61, Ex-Pakistan Chief, Dies

The Associated Press
Former Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan died Wednesday in a Baltimore hospital, where he was undergoing treatment for leukemia. He was 61.

Mr. Junejo was president of the Pakistan Muslim League, the party whose demands for the creation of an independent homeland for Indian Muslims led to the 1947 partition of the subcontinent.

In 1985, Mr. Junejo was elected prime minister in a nationwide election. But most political parties refused to participate, asserting that the poll had been rigged by Pakistan's military dictator, General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Many thought Mr. Junejo would obediently follow General Zia's orders. But the two were at odds on many issues, especially the 1988 Geneva accords that led to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

General Zia abruptly dismissed Mr. Junejo's government in May 1988, saying it was corrupt and had been sluggish in converting Pakistan into an Islamic society.

Ralph Smith Fols, 82, the last survivor of the Bonnie and Clyde gang, which gained notoriety in the 1930s, died of cancer on March 15 at his Dallas home.

Raymond Jacobs, 69, who with his wife, brought a Danish sandal to America, called it the Earth Shoe and created a symbol of the 1970s, died Wednesday at a nursing home

in Torrington, Connecticut, after a long illness, his family said.

Kenneth Boulding, 83, a much-honored but unorthodox economist, philosopher and poet, died Friday at his home after a long bout with cancer. Mr. Boulding had taught at the University of Colorado in Boulder since 1977.

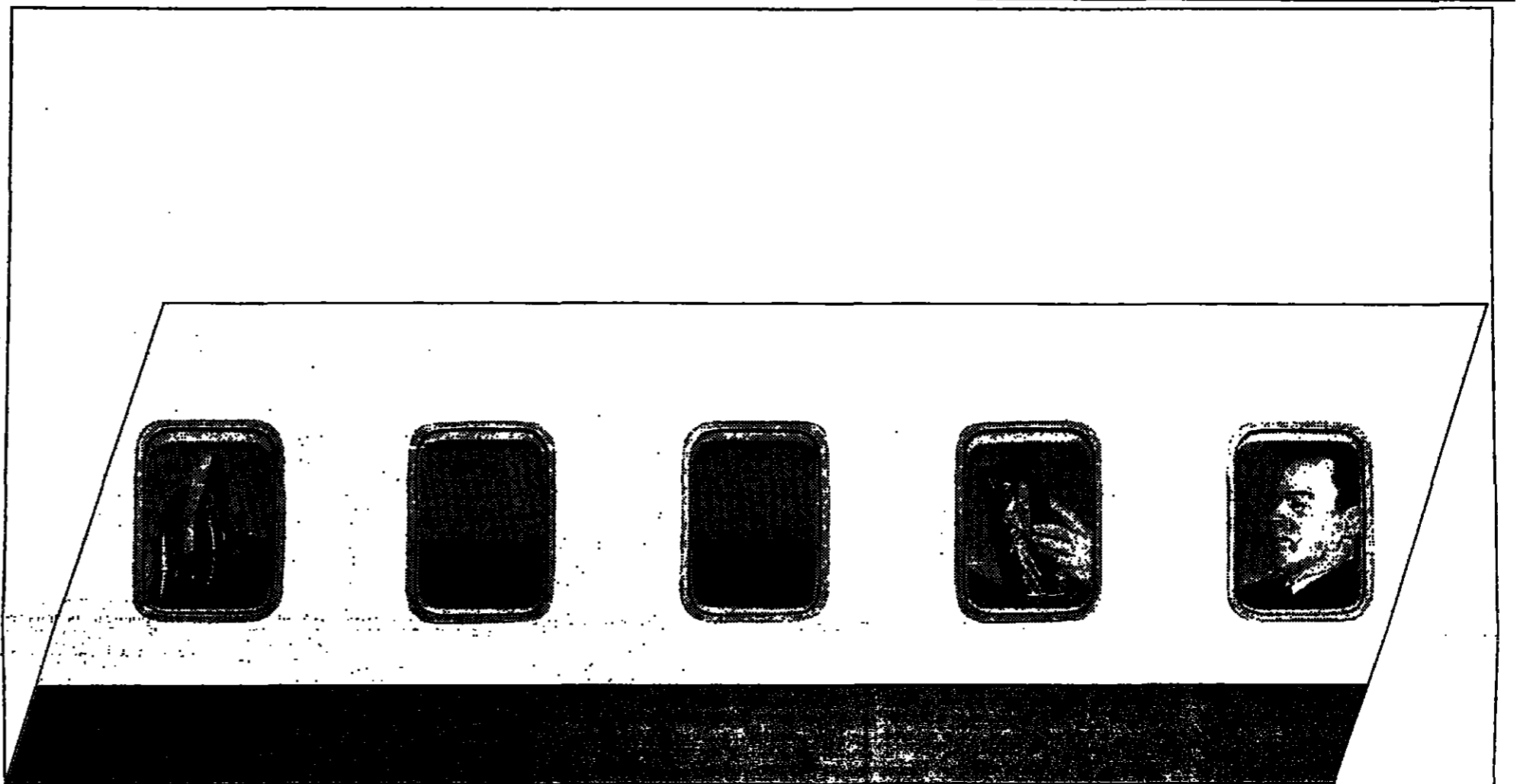
Amathie Ouedraogo, 69, a Portuguese writer, historian and poet, died Sunday of a brain tumor. It was reported in Lisbon.

Gerard Sekoto, 81, a South African painter, died Friday at a retirement home in the Paris region where he had lived since 1986.

Giovanni Testori, 70, a leading Italian author, art critic and playwright, died at Milan's San Raffaele hospital Tuesday, doctors said. He had been hospitalized since September with tumors in his lymph glands. His sometimes controversial plays included "Maria Brasca" and "Ariadna."

Natasha Correia, 69, one of Portugal's best-known writers, died at her home Tuesday after severe respiratory problems. Her anthology of poetry, "Romantic Sonnets," is considered one of the most beautiful contemporary literary works in Portuguese.

Joyce Carey, 90, an actress and one of actor-playwright Sir Noël Coward's circle of friends before World War II, died Feb. 28 in London's King Edward VII Hospital. The Times of London said she died after a short illness, but no cause of death was stated.



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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Bosnian Facts of Life

American policy is now shaping events in the old Yugoslavia, although not exactly in the fashion the Clinton administration may have expected.

bargaining table the leverage that the Muslims have lost in the battlefield. Underneath the outrage that many people feel about the Serbs' latest bloody deeds and shameless deceptions lies a compensatory hope that the sooner the Muslims' agony ends, the better off they will be.

With the Palestinians

Do President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who met recently in Washington, believe that Middle East peace talks can move forward without Palestinian participation? If they don't, Israel needs to honor the spirit of the bargain it made with Secretary of State Warren Christopher two months ago and suspend deportations of Arabs from occupied territories.

Washington on April 20, where Syria hopes to conclude a deal for return of the Golan Heights, Syrian, Lebanese, Jordanian and Palestinian representatives are scheduled to meet in Damascus next weekend to decide on their participation.

Speed on the Deficit

Ideally, how far should the U.S. budget deficit be cut — and how fast? President Bill Clinton proposes to bring it down by a little less than half over the next four years.

for a balanced budget but for a significant surplus by the end of the decade. That is the only way to produce the investment capital necessary to make the economy more productive and get incomes rising again.

Other Comment

Hong Kong Needs Outsiders Li Peng and Lu Ping, respectively China's prime minister and the head of its Hong Kong affairs office, are annoyed because they think [Governor Chris] Patten is bringing democracy to Hong Kong faster than was laid down in 1990 in the Basic Law.

listen and to yield — a bit. If the yielding is done at the behest of the Legislative Council, so much the better. Mr. Patten has always said his proposals must be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong.

If North Korea Wants the Bomb, Prepare for Trouble

SEoul — North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and bar international inspectors is revealing a historic shift in attitudes in South Korea. For 40 years South Koreans worried about whether America would be tough.

By Leslie H. Gelb

If you corner a rat, he will turn around and bite. Then, 30 years' hard work will be destroyed in a blizzard of missiles from North Korea.

peninsula's history — going to lie down and play dead. But South Korean and American officials realize that just below their surface unity sits a fundamental clash in perspective.

gnawing anxiety about Washington and about war. Many leaders here fear that President Clinton will see North Korea as his Iraq and President Kim Il Sung as his Saddam Hussein.

North Korea Has to Be Stopped, or Nonproliferation Is Dead

By Brian Beedham

ATHENS — If anything should send a shiver down the spine, in this March of many cold winds, it is what is happening in North Korea. The horrors go on in Bosnia: Russia may be about to break up, politically or even physically; the democracies of the West seem no nearer an understanding of the post-Cold War world than they were a year ago.

growing for well over a year now that North Korea has been making plutonium on a scale that cannot be explained by any civilian nuclear program but must point to a nuclear bomb-making plan.

end of the Cold War, many an unattractive regime has suddenly woken up to the fact that going nuclear is the best way of being able to bully your neighbor, or your own people, without being told to stop it.

A Trans-Atlantic Fundamentalist Menace

By Bradford R. McGuinn

MIAmi — It is tempting to dismiss the Islamic fundamentalists accused of bombing the World Trade Center in New York as fanatics like the Waco cultists. Yet to do so would be to ignore the fact that Islamic radicals in America and the Middle East are successfully pursuing an ambitious political agenda.

The spread of democracy is supposed to represent a triumph of American values and offer hope for Arab liberation. But where plutism has been sanctioned, anti-democratic fundamentalists have been the big winners because of their organizational skills, grass-roots support and lack of real competition.

generational change — the graying of the Arab power elite. Despite its reputation for turmoil, the outstanding characteristic of modern Arab politics is the stability of its leadership.

Paralysis Can't Be a Foreign Policy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

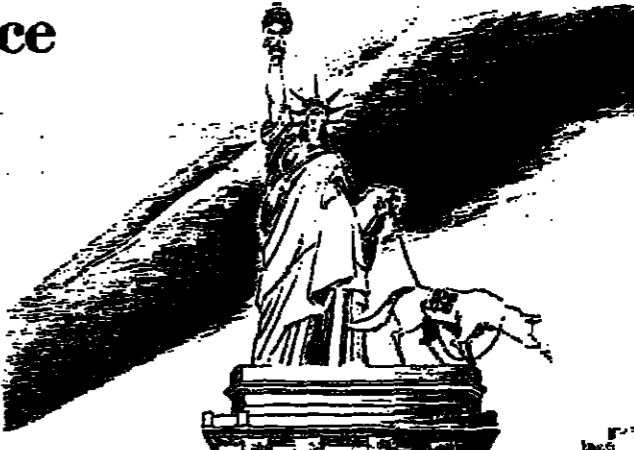
WASHINGTON — Don't go into Bosnia, people have been saying. We'll be dragged into a quagmire there, and we'll set ourselves up for being dragged into any number of other quagmires.

Policy-makers discriminate and distinguish one place from another without surrendering to a notion of automaticity and without shouldering a crippling load of guilt.

hearty pinch of politics thrown in. The process of working out the humanitarian rules does not lend itself to mathematical certainty, which some people crave as a substitute for policy analysis.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCCUR, Executive Editor...

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1893: Baritone Relents ROME — Strongly-worded articles which have appeared in the Roman and Milanese press on the subject of M. Maurel's refusal to appear before the German Emperor during his sovereign's visit to the Italian capital have produced a deep impression upon the French baritone. The articles, combined with the pressing interests of the Impresario of the Milan Scala and the Argentina Theatre of Rome, have induced him to reconsider his decision.



The Islamization of Middle East politics and intensification of terrorism in America will evolve in tandem, leaving U.S. officials with a long-term security problem for which there will be no easy remedy.

What cannot be denied is the threat that such developments pose to U.S. interests in the Middle East. Even more menacing is the realization that the war between the fundamentalists and the old order can be fought in America.

1943: A Plan for Peace LONDON — A four-year plan for Great Britain "for the period of the reconstruction and transition which will follow the downfall of Hitler" was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill in an address broadcast tonight [March 21]. His plan was more a rough idea than a specific program comparable, for example, to a Soviet five-year plan.

1918: Gas Attack Fails LONDON — Reuter's correspondent with the American army reported yesterday [March 21]: A German aeroplane this morning and last night flew over our sector north-west of Toul and dropped rubber balls, 18 inches in diameter, filled with liquid mustard gas.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 19

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian Dollar bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU Straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen Straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Large table of international bond prices, including various issuers and maturities.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 19.

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Large table of international bond prices, continuing from the left side of the page.

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Handwritten scribble at the bottom of the page.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

BONDS: Issue Pace Slows

(Continued from first finance page) years where prices are expected to be more responsive to the Bundesbank's cuts in interest rates. The waning demand for 10-year paper was evident in the response to KfW's issue of 1.5 billion DM...

FRANC: New Test Coming

(Continued from first finance page) The franc is a real risk the ERM will explode before the installation of the new French government, warned Avinash Persaud at UBS Phillips & Drew in London...

Bonds Caught in Tug-of-War Over Rate Views

(Continued from first finance page) The commodity research bureau's index was taken in stride by many analysts. They concluded that high inflation would continue between those who saw the rate of inflation headed lower and those who did not.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Commodity prices had been largely related to such special events as winter weather and that the struggling economy ultimately would keep inflation in check.

Two weeks ago "has nothing to do with the long-term investors' view of inflation." Instead, it's just the work of short-term speculators looking to make a quick buck.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 22 - 27

Table with columns: Date, Event, Location. Lists economic events for Europe, Asia-Pacific, and The Americas from March 22 to 27.

China Inflation Hits Double Digits

BEIJING (Bloomberg) — China's cost-of-living index, the broadest inflation indicator, broke double digits for the first time since 1988 during the first two months of the year.

German Strike Seen as 'Lesser Evil'

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — A strike in the East German metal and engineering industry might have to be accepted as the lesser of two evils, said Tyl Necker, president of the German Industry Association...

GM Said to Ask VW for Fee on López

MUNICH (Reuters) — General Motors Corp. is seeking a transfer fee of 50 million Deutsche marks (\$30.57 million) from Volkswagen AG in connection with the German carmaker's hiring of José Ignacio López de Armentia...

U.S. Drops Joint Venture With Cray

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Department of Energy has killed a proposed \$70 million joint-research venture with Cray Research Inc. to develop software for parallel computers.

TRADE: U.S. Seeking to Avoid a Protectionist Label

(Continued from page 1) appease congressional trade hawks without taking such a hard line that it falls into the trap of encouraging more protectionist forces abroad.

Washington, in the dispute with Brussels over public purchases, is still counting on the Community to make the most concessions.

Even as the United States may move to soft-pedal its disputes with Europe, where enjoys a modest trade surplus, Washington also must try to construct a more favorable economic relationship with Japan.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Labor Rates. Shows market data for Europe.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask. Lists various mutual funds and their prices.

MEXICO: Scrambling to Protect Trade Pact With U.S.

(Continued from first finance page) NAFTA to things Mexico should be doing anyway," he said. "What worries me is that NAFTA has become the only source of accountability for our leaders."

Mr. Aguilera, a frequent critic of the Salinas government, said the increased pressure being applied by Congress is yielding some benefits for Mexico "because at least something is being done" about some problems.

After expatriating the work of the American archeologist S. Jeffrey K. Wilkerson last August and denying him permission to work on a research effort in Veracruz state, a government agency last week returned the project to him.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates. Shows market performance for various indices and currencies.

The Russian leadership crisis EC-US trade tensions Terrorism around the world Beijing - Hong Kong face off Continued chaos in Bosnia

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Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months. Shows exchange rates for various countries.

BusinessWeek advertisement. This week's topics: Japan: The Sweeping Change Ahead, U.S. Business Rushes To China, Fiat and Renault, Final Deal? etc.

Handwritten Arabic text: صكنا من الأصل

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Amsterdam shares closed at an all-time high last week, boosted by the prospect of falling interest rates across Europe.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt market was nervous last week ahead of the Bundesbank meeting but should start to move upward again this week, brokers said.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell 1.3 percent last week as the Chinese-British row over Governor Chris Patten's political reform proposals continued.

London

The market was hit by poor reaction to the budget statement by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, but recovered ground after encouraging economic indicators.

Milan

The bourse was hit by a spectacular fall in Olivetti shares after a 903 billion lire share issue and the announcement of a 1992 consolidated net loss of 650 billion lire (\$435 million).

Paris

Shares edged lower over the week in the run-up to Sunday's first round of legislative elections, disappointed by the size of the Bundesbank's reduction in German interest rates and new pressure on the franc.

Tokyo

Share prices soared to the year's high on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week as institutional investors resumed buying.

Zurich

The bourse closed the week firmer with the Swiss Performance Index gaining 30.95 points to close at 1,337.34.

Singapore

Shares ended on a steady note Friday, recovering from lows earlier in the week.

Gulf Stock Markets Boom

Corporate Profits and Dividends Fuel Rise

ABU DHABI — Higher 1992 profits by most Gulf Arab banks and companies have boosted regional stock markets, which had been relatively dull as they awaited their results, stock analysts say.

Bank, which made an increase of 21 percent to \$243 million, followed by Riyadh Bank, whose profit jumped by 88 percent to \$199 million.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 19.

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change, Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change, Volume. Lists various NYSE and NASDAQ stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change, Volume. Lists various international stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change, Volume. Lists various international stocks and their trading data.

(Continued on next page)

MONDAY SPORTS SKIING



Kjetil Andre Aamodt, with his victory in the super-giant on Sunday, became the first Norwegian to win a World Cup race in Norway.

Aamodt Wins for Home Crowd

Icy Super-G Race in Norway; Heinzer Clinches Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KVITFJELL, Norway — The Olympic champion Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway won a men's World Cup super-giant slalom on Sunday on the course built for the event at the 1994 Lillehammer Games.

Aamodt, a double gold medalist at the world championships, skied the steep Kvitfjell course 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Lillehammer in one minute, 31.59 seconds.

"I made a lot of mistakes at the top where it was icy," he said. "Other than that my line was good and I pushed real hard."

"It means so much to win before the home fans," he added.

His victory was the first by a Norwegian in a World Cup event in Norway.

Aamodt, who said he almost lost his left pole, finished 0.30 second ahead of Daniel Mahler of Switzerland. Dieter Thoni of Austria was third, 0.21 seconds behind Mahler, and Patrik Jaerby of Sweden was fourth.

Aamodt consolidated his second place in the overall World Cup standings behind Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg. Girardelli, who has an almost unassailable lead with five races left, finished outside the top 20 on Sunday. He has 1,253 points overall to Aamodt's 967.

On Saturday, Franz Heinzer of Switzerland achieved his primary goal of the season by clinching his third successive World Cup downhill title. Despite a disappointing 10th place in a race down a steep, icy course, Heinzer did just enough to take an unbeatable lead with only one downhill left, in Are, Sweden, next week.

"The only positive thing is that I've won the downhill World Cup title, which was my main goal this season," said Heinzer, 30. "But I would have liked to finish in the top three here on the Olympic piste."

"I'm not in such great shape and I made a lot of mistakes," he added. "I was very lucky."

Alexander Assinger of Austria won the race. It was his second victory in a week.

Heinzer now has 527 downhill points to 427 points for Ale Skarvald of Norway, the silver medalist at the Japan world championships, who was ninth on Saturday.

level with Heinzer if he wins at Are and Heinzer fails to score, the title would then be decided by the best top finishes in the season. Heinzer has won three downhills and Skarvald so far only once.

Heinzer, who has 14 World Cup victories, won the discipline in 1991 and 1992. The world champion in 1991, he has never won an Olympic medal — his best was sixth at Albertville in 1992.

Assinger, 28, who won a World Cup downhill in the Sierra Nevada in Spain last week, won the race in one minute, 43.13 seconds. Werner Perathoner of Italy was second,

0.08 second behind Assinger, and Hannes Trinkl of Austria was third, 0.05 second behind Perathoner.

"It was important for my credibility to win here," Assinger said, adding that he wanted to show that the race in Spain — his first downhill victory — was not a fluke.

"On the course inspection it looked like an ice rink," he said. "I thought it might be best to do it with ice skates on."

Aamodt said he saw no real chance of preventing Girardelli from taking a record fifth overall title.

"If I win every race I might, I'll certainly try," he said, but added he would be more than happy to win the super-giant slalom and giant slalom World Cup titles.

Aamodt overtook his teammate Jan Einar Thorsen in the super-giant standings; Heinzer is third.

Skardal crashed about halfway through the downhill into safety netting on a steep turn but was unhurt. The Olympic downhill champion, Patrick Ortlieb of Austria, finished eighth despite a knee injury.

The World Cup moves to Sweden after a giant slalom in Oppdal, Norway, on Tuesday. (Reuters, AP)

France Captures 5 Nations Rugby Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The flanker Philippe Benetton scored two tries to help a lackluster France to a 26-10 victory over Wales and the title in the Five Nations rugby tournament.

In Dublin, Ireland exceeded its wildest expectations to beat England, 17-3, later Saturday, dashing English hopes of a third straight title.

England had a chance to tie France if it beat Ireland. Then the title would be decided on point differential. But England's loss ended any chance that England would up 2-2 for the tournament along with Scotland and Ireland.

France ended the championship with three victories and one defeat, winning its first title since 1989. England wound up in third place behind Scotland on points differential. Ireland finished fourth and Wales last.

The French had been looking for a big victory to secure the title, but until Benetton's second try in the last minute, the Parc des Princes crowd was jeering at its team's disappointing display.

Benetton had scored the only try of the first half in the 20th minute and Jean-Baptiste Lafond contributed a second in the 67th.

The French conceded a home try against Wales for the first time in more than a decade.

The winger Nigel Walker went over 10 minutes from the end to finish the only threatening Welsh move of the afternoon.

Solid Welsh defense to some extent prevented the French from giving full rein to the flair they had shown at times in their previous matches in the tournament.

But France was also let down by poor handling at crucial moments and an inability to convert their domination into points.

But Benetton's late try finished off the best French action, which started inside their own half. Aubin Hueber, the French scrumhalf, broke clear down the right side but scum-half passed to Benetton when he could probably have scored himself.

The French failed to get their game flowing in the second half but finally produced something to applaud in Lafond's try.

The French players swung the ball across the entire pitch for Lafond to score.

SCORES: FRANCE - Tries: Philippe Benetton 2, Jean-Baptiste Lafond. Penalties: Thierry Lacroix 3. Conversion: Lafond.

WALES - Try: Nigel Walker. Penalty: Nigel Jenkins. Conversion: Jenkins.

Ireland 17, England 3; England, needing to win by 25 points to capture the title, was

powerless to resist the Irish in the second half after reaching halftime tied at 3-3.

Ireland's new flyhalf, Eric Elwood, kicked 12 points, with lock Mick Galwey scoring a last-minute try.

From the moment Elwood put the Irish 9-3 ahead five minutes into the second half, England was in serious trouble.

Elwood's measured kicking to all corners frustrated the visitors, whose only points came from a penalty from Jonathan Webb.

Neither side managed to score until Elwood landed his first penalty attempt from 40 meters 12 minutes before halftime.

Webb drew England level six minutes later. In the second half, Elwood, playing in only his second test match, kicked a penalty and two drop-goals.

The English gained plenty of lineout possession, but were never allowed the space to create and attack.

Elwood's second drop-goal took Ireland two scores ahead before Galwey, fed by the Irish captain, Michael Bradley, held off Tony Underwood to crash over in the left corner.

SCORES: IRELAND - Try: Michael Galwey. Penalties: Eric Elwood (3). Drop-goal: Elwood.

ENGLAND - Penalty: Jonathan Webb.

(Reuters, AP)

Skiers to Seek Bigger Role in Planning Races

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KVITFJELL, Norway — The top Alpine skiers, bitterly critical of the sport's management this season, said Sunday that they would meet in the next few days to seek a stronger voice in planning races.

"There have been too many negative things this season," said Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway.

He said the skiers would be pushing for more say in choosing courses and in preparing them. Skiers have directed most criticism at FIS, the sport's governing body.

Daniel Mahler of Switzerland said "Safety has improved, but the FIS coordinators don't have a feeling any longer of what is really going on in downhill — the event has changed a lot in recent years."

The skiers plan to meet in Are, Sweden, which is holding the final World Cup races this week. The talks follow a meeting in Spain last week, when skiers boycotted a slalom race, saying the course was badly prepared.

Racers also criticized the holding of the 1993 world championships in Morioka, Japan, which were disrupted by high winds and blizzards.

Seizinger Narrows Gap on Wachter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KLOVSJO, Sweden — Katja Seizinger of Germany boosted her chances of taking the overall women's World Cup ski title with her first giant slalom victory ever.

Seizinger, who has already won the women's downhill title, skied an amazing second leg in fading light on the icy and technically difficult Supervegan course on Saturday. Anitta Wachter, the overall leader, finished well down the field, and Seizinger narrowed the gap in the standings between herself and the top-placed Austrian.

And Wachter lost her leadership of the giant slalom standings to Carole Merle of France, who finished third.

Another downhill specialist, Heidi Zeller of Switzerland, clocked a surprisingly quick second leg time to come in second, 0.11 seconds behind Seizinger's winning time for two legs of two minutes, 2.71 seconds.

It was Zeller's best giant slalom performance. Her legs were run an hour later than scheduled after high morning winds forced a delay. Though early sunlight had faded, the course was hard but not exceptionally icy, skiers said.

Wachter, who has had a cold this week, slipped to 11th place on the first leg and lost more than a second when she nearly missed two gates. She now has a much narrower margin of safety over Seizinger with one race remaining in each of the four World Cup disciplines next week in Are, Sweden.

Seizinger's victory gave her 1,116 points, 50 short of Wachter's 1,166, in the overall standings. Merle has 946.

The German said she felt that the victory, on such a complex and icy course, made her a possibility for the overall title for the first time.

"It was a big surprise for me to win a giant slalom, especially on this course," she said, "but perhaps from today I can think seriously about doing better in the technical disciplines."

"I really started thinking of the overall title after today's race," she said. "Anita is still in a better position — she has 50 points more — but it is going to be interesting," she said. "She is under pressure, but she is capable of doing well under pressure."

Merle's third place took her to the top of the giant slalom standings with 300, 44 points ahead of Wachter. Merle said Wachter was very tired and feeling the pressure from her fast-approaching rivals.

"It's easier for us to chase her," Merle said. "She's having a bad time, and she's going to have a really difficult week."

Merle said she wanted to concentrate on repeating last year's giant slalom/super-giant double.

(Reuters, AP)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 19.

Table of OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 19. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of market data including columns for various stock indices and prices.

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MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

Indiana Edges Xavier, Virginia Defeats UMass in NCAA 2d Round



California's K. J. Roberts, left, and Lamond Murray came at Grant Hill of Duke from both sides for a steal. The Golden Bears kept coming throughout the game and sent the Blue Devils, the defending champions, out of the NCAA tournament with an 82-77 victory.

Louisville Blasts Oklahoma State to Gain Round of 16

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... Louisville broke a 51-51 tie by scoring eight in a row. Four of those came from Brewer, who scored 17 of Louisville's last 29 points and finished with 26 to equal his season high.

California Coaching Prodigy Makes the Bears Truly Golden

By Thomas George... ROSEMONT, Ill. — You could have found Todd Bozeman seven years ago as a key player for Rhode Island. Or five years ago in Crystal City, Virginia, delivering Federal Express packages.

had been loyal to Campanelli, that he should have resigned. "I was loyal — I busted my tail for Coach Campanelli," Bozeman said. "I was in no position to resign. I have a wife and a 10-month-old son and responsibility."

SIDELINES

Parma Ends Milan's Unbeaten Streak

ROME (Reuters) — AC Milan, the Italian soccer champion and the runaway first division leader, ended its record 58-match league unbeaten run on Sunday with a 1-0 loss at home to Parma.

Hostetler Ready to Sign With Raiders

NEW YORK (AP) — Spurned by the New York Giants, free agent Jeff Hostetler apparently has found a home with the Los Angeles Raiders.

Wakahanada Beaten in Sumo Match

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — The American wrestler Musashimaru ended Wakahanada's unbeaten streak Sunday, throwing him out of the ring on the eighth day of the 15-day Spring Grand Sumo Tournament.

Sponsorship Incentive for Reynolds?

ATLANTA (AP) — Butch Reynolds has been offered sponsorship deals by two companies as an incentive to drop his claim of \$27.3 million against truck and field's world governing body, according to a source close to the case.

For the Record

Riddick Bowe will make the second defense of his heavyweight title against Jesse Ferguson on May 22 at RFK Stadium in Washington, according to published reports.

Puckett Is Hitting His Stride

The Associated Press... It looks like Kirby Puckett is ready. Puckett had three hits, drove in three runs, had the game-winning homer in the eighth inning and scored two runs on Saturday, leading the Minnesota Twins over the Boston Red Sox, 5-4, in a split-squad game.

Ditka in Bid For Dolphins

The Associated Press... MIAMI — Mike Ditka, the former coach of the Chicago Bears, is leading a group of Chicago investors who are offering to buy control of the National Football League's Miami Dolphins from the Robbie family, which owns heavy taxes on the late Joe Robbie's estate.



Sliding into third on a triple, the Dodgers' Raul Monesi lost his helmet but was safe as the Toronto third baseman Tom Quinnan missed the tag. But the Jays won the split-squad exhibition game, 4-3.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 4). ESCORTS & GUIDES: BELLE EPOCH, MERCEDES, ANISTOCATS, CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE. ESCORTS & GUIDES: GENEVA & PARIS, ZURICH, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, FRANKFURT, MUNICH, VIENNA, TOKYO. ESCORTS & GUIDES: LONDON, PARIS, AMSTERDAM, FRANKFURT, MUNICH, VIENNA, TOKYO.

France's Good, Old Golden Rule Days

PARIS — Jean Geoffroy was a Salon painter, now forgotten, whose large canvases had such titles as "The Hospital Visit," "The Starving" and "The Unfortunate." Worthy but perhaps not immediately appealing. Then Geoffroy hit upon a new subject, the recently established public primary school, and he never looked back.

His "La Petite Classe" was shown at the 1881 Salon and snapped up by an English dealer on opening day. Eight years later

freedom. In addition, Anne-Marie Châtelet, the show's curator, points out that even today school architecture is a poor relation of larger urban projects.

Still, the city of Paris is engaged in an important school-building program with more than 600 projects under way this year at a total cost of almost 1 billion francs (about \$175 million). The new problems are considerable: how to incorporate schools into high-rise housing projects, how to create sports facilities where land is scarce, how to cope with the demands of parents who have until recently been excluded from their children's educational process.

Like the curriculum, the school fabric and furniture were strictly codified from the start. Until relatively recently the student's chair and desk were bolted into one piece on the grounds that this encourages good posture and prevents scoliosis. For generations students had inkpots and could not even use fountain pens. Ball points were not tolerated and the smock no longer standard. A schoolroom centered on the book, on reading and writing, has now had to make room for the personal computer. One constant in programs handed on to architects over the generations has been that each student be allocated a fixed space. In 1868 it was 1.25 square meters (13.5 square feet); a student by 1936 it had been increased to 1.50 (Geoffroy's schoolroom canvases were bigger). In 1923 it was decreed that a classroom measure 8 by 6.50 meters for 50 students; in 1936 this was expanded to 9 by 8 meters for 40 students.

Until quite recently students sat at two-person desks so the teacher could circulate easily among them. An 1848 decree demanded that toilet seats be of a specific shape to encourage good posture.

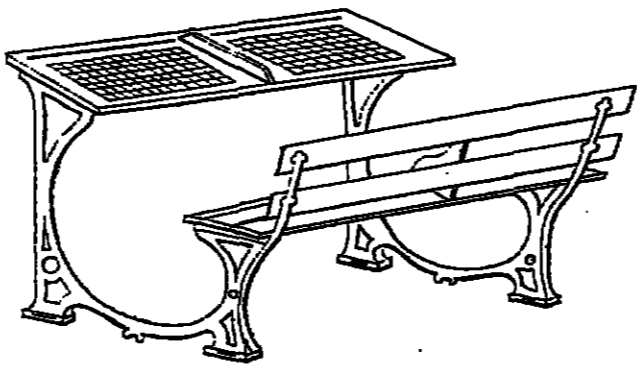
Children were taught how to fall into line, how to climb stairs, how to sit. "The upper body shall be straight so that the spine does not bend, the arms shall be parallel to the chest without having to support any body weight. The elbows shall be almost perpendicular and shall not be learned on, only the hands and a part of the forearms resting on the table."

Municipalities now enjoy freedom but in 1880 all administrative construction was government controlled which meant that architects from the Monuments Historiques were more likely than those from the Beaux Arts to win commissions, leading to a dull and repetitive building style.

In the 1930s, other European countries were building innovative schools, a movement that bypassed Paris except for some suburbs where, it can be supposed, no one was paying much attention. And the one-piece desk and seat continued, despite



One of Jean Geoffroy's classroom paintings; design for a school bench.



Maria Montessori's plea for freedom. "The spinal column," she wrote, "which survived the struggles of primitive man against desert lions and hairy mammoths, which crushed iron and broke earth, is now subjected to the yoke of the school."

In 1952 the worst rule of all was imposed when it was decreed that all school buildings follow standardized measurements. The aim was to simplify the use of prefabricated structures, the results were rabbit hutch.

The fact that much of the explosion of May 1968 took place in the Paris lycées indicated that something was wrong and the entire school system was reviewed. Study hours were reduced, parents were allowed to be consulted about their chil-

ren's education, a new freedom was suggested in modular classrooms and buildings. After years of conformity, each building strove to be an exception.

The school-building program of the city of Paris may be vigorous, but according to the architect Bruno Vayssière it is also timid, perhaps because more than half the student population attends private or parochial schools.

Paris also has a smaller school-age population than the national average, but it will have in coming years to face multiculturalism as well as curricula. According to recent figures, 32 percent of the student population is foreign and in one arrondissement, the third, the proportion is half.

LANGUAGE

Some Dislike Phantom Attribution

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Some say the most delicious recent metaphor-mangling in Washington came from the lips of Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who gained fame as televised balcony-mate of Hillary Rodham Clinton during her husband's economic address to Congress. The Greenspan pledge: "to break the back of the credit crunch."

The same that led the preceding paragraph is an example of phantom attribution — a way of making a statement by pretending to report it as the assertion of others. Whenever a speech writer uses the phrase say construction, a speech reader knows that he's safe to agree with, or sternly dissociate himself from, whatever "some" are saying.

Some say is neutral: for really stupid or wrongheaded statements, phantom attribution is made to those who say; you can bank on those who bring straw men. Others say something far out; others live in a whole other world.

In this regard, we present the first of its kind — beyond mead mead from Foggy Bottom in the Clinton Era. It comes from the "Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs," which means that the letter does not come from the assistant secretary, but from his office, which is commanded by a desk that writes memos from the desk of.

For as long as I can remember, I have been getting great jabs of unsolicited mail in bulky manila envelopes — occasionally pretty useful — from Les Aspin, who was a hard-working congressman and is a nice guy. Today, in comes this missive from the Directorate for Public Communication (the KGB loved directorate; what else has the Pentagon stolen from Moscow Central?), addressed to "Dear Sir or Madam."

"When Secretary Aspin was Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, you had expressed an interest in receiving information from him on national security issues." (Maybe I put a check mark on a postcard when I was sleepy or drunk.) "Now that he is the Secretary of Defense," writes Harold Heilsnis, director for public communication — presumably backing for Chief of the Sixth Directorate of Public Communication

and Interactive Relationships — "some [italics mine] have asked to continue receiving material from him on these issues."

Close relatives? Old flames? His lips are sealed in his own version of a back-breaking credit crunch. So, is the press agent going to keep sending me the stuff? "We are evaluating the possibility of providing such mailings." (He means "making similar mailings" or "providing such information"; you do not provide a mailing as if it were humanitarian relief dropped from the sky.)

"If you wish to receive such materials from Secretary Aspin, please complete the enclosed form," and he attaches one of those government forms that require not only my signature (which I suspect would trigger a full field investigation, tax audit and wiretap warrant) but also demand in capitalised boldface that I return the address label from the envelope I thrust away.

In the old days, Les's flack would have dropped me a note asking: "You want to stay on the mailing list?" Gone, gone are the days of plain English, as genuine communication is sucked into the black hole of directorates. I'm afraid those snappy salutes are getting to that old gong of Clinton's.

"In Xanadu" wrote the poet Coleridge, transcribing an interrupted dream, "did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree."

Pleasure used to be a powerful word. Rooted in the Old French *plaisir*, it came into English and developed that sensual element in the middle, similar to the pleasing *azure*, favorite of romantic poets. As a verb, it means "to give sensual satisfaction"; as a noun, it is not so lively as *delight* or *gladness*, not so rapturous as *joy*, *bliss* or *ecstasy*, and not so amusing as *delectation*. Pleasure is an emotion that suffices one who has been gratified or stroked; it's a good feeling, whether physical or intellectual.

It is also a semantically endangered species. Kathie Weirde, the Washington lecture agent who heads Speakers of the Times, sends in this disturbing heads up: "Instead of saying *Have a nice day*, people are ending their conversations with *My pleasure*."

Come to think of it, I've noticed that, too, especially at high-class hotels: The phrase is used not merely to mean "I'd be glad to," or even "It's a thrill just to be asked," but with the added sense of "O, how long." Example: "I'll be checking out at noon." "My pleasure." "Where is this coming from? European responses to thanks range from the French *je vous en prie*, using "I pray of you" to mean "you're welcome," to the German *bitte*, literally a combination of "please" and "beautiful," and the Spanish *de nada*, "for nothing." In Chinese, the Mandarin dialect response is *bu keqi*, and is used for "Don't mention it." But the impetus in our vocabulary has to come from closer to home.

Elise Peters at the Ritz-Carlton hotel in New York informs me that Horst Schulz, president of the chain of 23 hotels, distributed a credo as part of the employee orientation that includes this as Point 12: "Maintain positive eye contact. Use the proper vocabulary with your guests. Use words like... 'I'll be happy to' and 'My pleasure.'" I don't hear too many *I'll be happy to* in the Phoenix Ritz-Carlton, but *My pleasure* has grabbed hold at Laguna Niguel and Naples. And the fond farewell is in vogue not just in hotels; as Weirde reports, the soothing phrase is spreading like wildfire. (Like most urban Americans, I have never seen wildlife with my own eyes, but presume it to be a confession that spreads quickly.)

Some people hate to see a lush word like pleasure made part of a routine parting or a cheery telephone operator's sign-off, but it bears *Have a nice day*, originally a happy thought but now one very tired phrase. A more exasperated conversation concludes in *Get a life!*, the origin of which, lexicographers are eagerly seeking; early citations will be accepted gratefully here.

At this point, a with-it sign-off comes all too readily to mind.

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At this point, a with-it sign-off comes all too readily to mind.

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WEATHER

Europe

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
London	Partly cloudy	54	42	Partly cloudy	55	43
Paris	Partly cloudy	52	40	Partly cloudy	53	41
Berlin	Partly cloudy	51	39	Partly cloudy	52	40
Rome	Partly cloudy	50	38	Partly cloudy	51	39
Moscow	Partly cloudy	49	37	Partly cloudy	50	38

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



Rain will become increasingly likely in California this week. Heavy downpours are possible Thursday and Friday in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. New York City will remain chilly for early spring this week, but no major snow and rain storms are anticipated.

North America

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Washington	Partly cloudy	54	42	Partly cloudy	55	43
New York	Partly cloudy	52	40	Partly cloudy	53	41
Chicago	Partly cloudy	51	39	Partly cloudy	52	40
Los Angeles	Partly cloudy	50	38	Partly cloudy	51	39

Asia

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Tokyo	Partly cloudy	54	42	Partly cloudy	55	43
Hong Kong	Partly cloudy	52	40	Partly cloudy	53	41
Manila	Partly cloudy	51	39	Partly cloudy	52	40
Bangkok	Partly cloudy	50	38	Partly cloudy	51	39

Africa

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Nairobi	Partly cloudy	54	42	Partly cloudy	55	43
Cairo	Partly cloudy	52	40	Partly cloudy	53	41
Accra	Partly cloudy	51	39	Partly cloudy	52	40

Middle East

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Tel Aviv	Partly cloudy	54	42	Partly cloudy	55	43
Doha	Partly cloudy	52	40	Partly cloudy	53	41

Latin America

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Sao Paulo	Partly cloudy	54	42	Partly cloudy	55	43
Buenos Aires	Partly cloudy	52	40	Partly cloudy	53	41

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Angelico or Lippo Lippi
- 4 Embarrass
- 6 Concerning
- 13 Has in group
- 15 N.K.V.D. chief, once
- 16 Tuck away
- 17 Gin drink
- 19 — qua non (necessity)
- 20 Go hungry
- 21 Lanced
- 23 Ghostly
- 26 Aco
- 27 Enterlamer Cheryl LaPiere
- 29 Morse dash designator
- 31 Get away
- 34 Ziegfeld
- 38 Manmade fabric
- 39 Nimble
- 39 Part of E.E.N.T.
- 40 Screwdriver fruits

Solution to Puzzle of March 19

WIMP PRESS GIMP
 ATIA LEGIT GIBB
 WALLBANGER SNAPE
 ALIQUOMAGIELO
 AGENT AVIS
 FEELIT HOMELESS
 OVATE SEWER AAA
 VERO BAKER HMLT
 ENT RAVEN LOOSE
 ATHLETES MESSED
 GUTY AMARA
 BOUNDARY ACORNITE
 ALIAD DEAD RIGOR
 RACY IMAGO ANNO
 INKS NOREN SITTS

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the strongest Swiss team events held in the New York metropolitan area was played last weekend in March, partly in Hamstead, New York, and partly in Manhattan. It was the first of the Grand National Team Championship, with four squads to qualify for the knockout play.

First the final standing was the team of John Roberts, George Torrey, August Boehm, Alan Miller and John Solodov, all of Manhattan, and Tom Smith of Greenwich, Connecticut who gained 197 victory points.

Among the top-ranked teams that failed to make the cut was one consisting of Jim Cayre, Alan Sontag, Bjorn Fallentin, Michael Rosenberg and Zia Mahmood, all of Manhattan.

BRIDGE

Roberts team gained 137 imps en route to a repetition of their 1992 victory.

NORTH

AKQJ
 QAKQ
 AKQJ

EAST

AJ1053
 QJ1084
 AKQJ

WEST

QJ974
 KQJ
 AKQJ

SOUTH (D)

KJ
 QJ73
 AKQJ5
 Q106

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 3NT, 4♠.
 West: 1♥, 2♦, 3♥, 3NT, 4♠.
 North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 3NT, 4♠.
 South led the spade queen.

BOOKS

SISTER AIMEE:

The Life of Aimee Semple McPherson
 By Daniel Mark Epstein. 475 pages. \$27.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
 Reviewed by Carol Flake

AT the height of her fame, Aimee Semple McPherson was probably the most scrutinized and idolized public figure in America, more so even than the Hollywood stars among whom she dwelled in Los Angeles, during the rise of the cult of celebrities. Charlie Chaplin designed a proscenium arch for her Angelus Temple; Clara Bow and Jean Harlow studied her performances in the pulpit; her children rode horses at Tom Mix's stables. And thousands upon thousands of

the ill, the halt and the lame crowded the temple, clamoring to be healed.